SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Thursday, April 18, 1816.

MADRAS GAZETTE,—April 6.

We learn from the arrival of His Majesty's Sloop, Chamelion, Captain Low, on Sunday last from Trincomallie—that the Leda, Commodore Sayer C. B. remained at that Port, and was not expected to leave it for some time.

Yesterday afternoon arrived the H. C. Ship Princess Charlotte of Wales, Captain Craig, from Bombay, 16th March.

The arrival of the Tyne, from China, Malacca and Penang, since our last publication has put us in possession of the following intelligence regarding the China fleet, which we copy from the Penang Gazette, of the 2d. ultimo.

"Yesterday, H. M. Sloop Tyne anchored in the Harbour, from China and Malacca. The former place she quitted on the 5th ultimo. By this opportunity we learn that the last fleet of Indiamen (consisting it is said of no less than 13 ships) sailed for England on the 18th January. and Mr. Elphinston, Chief of the Factory, took his passage on board the H. C. S. Charles Grant. The only remaining ships, the Herefordshire and General Kyd, were expected to follow on the 7th or 8th ultimo. We are gratified to find that business continued to proceed at Canton with great tranquillity."

The Sphinx, which sailed from this Port on the 7th July last, arrived in England on the 10th of November—The morning Post of the 13th of that Month, mentions, that the dispatches of the Right Honorable the Governor General, announcing the termination of Hostilities with the Ghoorkas were to be published in a Extra Gazette the following morning.

The Packets forwarded by the Philomel by way of the Mauritius on the 27th of the same month, we are induced to believe, from Extracts published in the English Papers from Indian Prints, had arrived prior to the packet by the Sphinx.

His Majesty's Sloop of War Hecate, sailed for England on the 20th ultimo, from Trincomalie.

The following is given in the London Prints as the Peace establishment for this Country.

The Cornwallis,	74	Guns.
Amphion, Capt. Purvis,	32	do.
Conway, Capt. Tannock,	24	do.
Iphigenia, Capt. King,	36	do.
Madagascar, Capt. Stanfell,	38	do.
Orlando, Capt. Flavell,	36	do.
Towey, Capt. Stewart,	24	do.
Banner, Capt. Hall,	16	do.
Challenger, Capt. Forbes,	16	do.
Childers, Capt Raitray,	16	do.
Primrose, Capt. Phillott,	16	do.

Considering the short time that elapsed between the sailing of the Orient and his Majesty's Sloop Challenger, we do not recollect any Ship, having conveyed more satisfactory intelligence to the presidency.—The blessings of Peace had already had a considerable effect in lowering the prices of the necessaries of life—rents had consequently depreciated in a material degree—Most of his Majesty's Squadron who are coming out to this country, have large quantities of Dollars on board, as presenting the best means of remittance - The public funds remained stationary, which is as much as could be expected, considering the great rise they had experienced—The last loan, or omnium, was at 15 per cent, and upwards premium—The Ports of the World were again open to the introduction of our Manufactures—The produce of the Customs had exceeded the former quarter upwards of one Million Sterling—The expenditure of the Nation has been lessened by placing the Navy on a Peace establishment. —The expence of the greater part of the Army had been provided for, by a Treaty with our former enemy—Government was in so little want of Funds that the Parliament had been prorogated to the 1st of February—but were to meet on the 17th January, in consequence of some informality as to dates—The trifling disputes in the North of England, occasioned by the discharge of the Seamen, had been settled without bloodshed—The disturbances in Ireland present little or nothing of a serious aspect, if we may judge from the trials before us. —England in short was looked up to as an example by surrounding Nations and even *her faction* at home were reduced to the miserable alternative of complaining unjustly of the non-attendance of Ministers on a Civic feast, or being silent,—a desperate alternative for those who can find occasion of fault, with every thing that tends to enhance the prosperity and Glory of the Country which gave them birth.

The Allied Sovereigns and their Armies with the exception of those provided for by the Convention of Paris had left France—The Administration of Louis XVIII. had been strengthened by the Law passed by the Chambers—and the Hydra head of Jacobinism, we now trust, will no longer be discernable in that unhappy Country, which has so properly been visited for its Sins—The Arrests appear to have been frequent—The trials of Ney, Lavellette, Linois, Boyer and others of the same stamp, will immediately commence, and we trust the King will make sufficient examples, to prevent any future revolt—ever bearing in mind the words of his Chamber of Deputies.

"*Your clemency has been almost unlimited, yet we do not come to ask you to retract it: the promises of Kings ought, we know to be sacred; but we entreat you in the name of the people who are the victims of calamities whose weight overwhelm them, to order at least that justice shall march where clemency has stopped.*

THE PRINCE REGENT'S TOUR.

The Prince Regent and the Duke of Clarence arrived at the George Inn Lichfield, on Monday evening at six o'clock, and six horses belonging to the Marquis of Anglesea having been put to their carriage, their Royal Highnesses drove off for Beaudesert, amidst the huzzas of the populace.—The mettle of the Marquis's steeds was such, that they were with difficulty reined in; and owing to the darkness of the night (the lamps not having then been lighted) the carriage was thrust into the ditch, in going down the hill, at the turn of Featherbedlane. It was however, soon righted, without any accident. At Longdon, the tenantry of the Marquis received their Royal Highnesses, and conducted them to the Hall. Some thousands of people from Rugeley were assembled, and rent the air with acclamations, as they turned up for Beaudesert, to which place they were escorted from Lichfield by a detachment of yeomanry cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Keen and Major Littleton. On Tuesday evening the Austrian Archdukes John and Louis, with their suites, joined the party at Beaudesert. On Wednesday the Members of the Corporation of Lichfield, and a deputation from the inhabitants of Burton-upon-Trent, presented Addresses to the Prince Regent, to which he returned most gracious answers, and upon this occasion the honor of knighthood was conferred upon J. Fowler Esq. the Bailiff of Burton-upon-Trent. It is 125 years since Lichfield was honoured with the visit of a reigning Prince of England. King William was the last. He passed through it on his way to Ireland, to take the command of his army in person, in 1690, and stopped one night at the Deanery.—*Post, 13th Nov.*

THE MORNING POST,—Nov. 3.

The Lyra sloop has been paid off at Deptford, and re-commissioned by Captain Basil Hall. She is fitting there to accompany the Alceste frigate, Captain Murray Maxwell, with an ambassy to China.

PARIS,—October 13.

The Museum is at an end. When the Florentines and the Romans had taken away their property, the Gallery was broken up; and one could see how little the French had of their own. The minds of this people have ever been turned to Comedy. What is great and serious in art is foreign to them, and they have never been disposed to employ much money in the acquisition of works of art. Had the Government employed the half million which it annually spent upon the Grand Opera, in the purchase of paintings, it might have had such galleries as the German Princes at Munich, Dresden, Dusseldorf, and Cassel. It was not till after war gave them an opportunity of stealing the treasures of art, that they took a liking to them. Canova is now busy in taking the Roman statues for the Pope. They are partly secured by masonry, particularly those parts which are thin and delicate, and liable to break. When the French took them, they surrounded them with a mould of plaister of Paris. This is said to injure the surface of the statues, and to be particularly distinguishable in the *Medicean Venus*. The Museum resembles a packing room; they are hammering and packing, and crying out and swearing, and that in almost all languages—"*O, mon Dieu!*" said a Frenchman to-day, "*il ne nous reste que les meers.*" Canova packed up *Laocoon* and the *Apollo* first of all. I saw the latter, for the last time, when he was bricked up to the knee, and the Italian language was again spoken all round him.

It is a pleasure to observe here, how the Germans hold together: how the war and outcry unite the different races with each other; how old prejudices and narrow views vanish in the common feeling; *are we not all children of the same blood?*

What has mortified the French even more than the removal of the Museum, is the taking down of the horses from the triumphal arch. The 30th of September, and the 10th of October were glorious days, when we felt so fully that we were here as conquerors. Heaven had thrown some French artifices in our way, as it usually does when the German affairs do not go on so smoothly as they should.

About six o'clock the first horse came down; about seven the second. As it grew dark, the two others were left to the following morning. This was a Sunday.

When the horses were down, the Austrians drew off; the French crowded to the place, and gazed upon the Car of Victory, and the two Genii of France and Victory that remained standing. It was a scene of lamentation; all their phrases were vanished into nothing; they knew not what to say. The great Eagle was now also gone from the car. In the night somebody had told him *to go with him.* Some said, "France must be greatly humbled to hear that in open day; and the ornaments—they did not belong to the foreigners—the car was made at Paris; this was all they had to say. Though the horses are not heavy, each weighing only 1500lbs, there was some difficulty in getting them down, as no scaffolding was erected. The English mannaged it with admirable simplicity, in something of a sailor-like manner, and it was a pleasure to see how lightly they placed the horses upon the camp carriages of the Austrians, who then drove off with them. The next day, when the Austrians took down the *Lion of St. Mark*, a rope snapped, the Lion fell down, and broke a leg. This was a great joy to the French, and all the French who stood round, cried *Vive le Roi!* This time it came from their hearts, more so than when the Police makes them cry out.

THE NEWS,—October 29.

It is reported in Paris that the Duke of Otranto, some days before he set out for Dresden, requested the King to purchase his property. Circumstances did not permit his Majesty to comply, and it is stated, that Fouche next made an application for the same purpose to the Duke of Wellington, from whom, a few days after, he received a considerable sum. It is therefore conjectured that the Duke of Wellington is himself the purchaser.

'Is is somewhat singular, that at this time all the Royal Family of France, either have quitted Paris, or are about to leave it. Monsieur is going to Lyons, the Duke D'Angouleme is gone to the South—the Duke de Berri is going to La Vendee, and the Duke of Orleans has arrived in this country.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and the Duke of Clarence, while at Hampton Court last week, called on Mrs. Garrick, whom they found sorting her *onions*, in her dishabille, the old lady having had no previous intimation of their visit.

The Provincial Papers are filled with accounts of Noblemen and Country Gentlemen lowering their rents 10, 20, and 30 per cent.

The following singular notice appeared lately on the door of a Roman Catholic Chapel in the West of Ireland:—

"*Run away from Patrick M'Dallagh.*—Whereas my wife, Mrs. Briget M'Dallagh, is again walked away with herself, and left me with her four small children and her poor old blind mother, and nobody else to look after house and home, and, I hear, has taken up with Tim. Guigan, the lame fiddler, the same that was put in the stocks last Easter, for stealing Barney Doody's game cock.—This is to give notice, that I will not pay for bite or sup on her or his account to man or mortal, and that she had better never show the marks of her ten toes near my house again.

"PATRICK M'DALLAGH.

"N. B.—Tim had better keep out of my sight."

As some persons attach considerable importance to the arrival of the Duke of Orleans in this country, while affairs in France are in so interesting a situation, we think it right to state, *and our statement is from authority,* that his Highness has come to England for the sole purpose of being with the Duchess at her approaching accouchement.—*Times.*

A great number of arrests have taken place within these few days at Paris. General Clausel escaped as the Agents of Police were entering his house. His Aide-de-camp fell into their hands. General Bachelu, an Officer who has served with distinction during every campaign for these twenty years, and who has never taken any share in the Government, has also been arrested.

The quantity of *game* of every description transmitted to London from the country by *poachers*, this season considerably exceeds that of any former period, and is more openly exposed for sale; a brace of beautiful *pheasants* may now be purchased for seven or eight shillings, and a fine *hare* for five and sixpence.

ST. HELENA.

To meet the difficulty of procuring for Buonaparte a suitable residence at St. Helena, the architect for the Ordnance Department has nearly completed, at Woolwich, not a wooden house as has been mentioned, but a timber frame-work, intended to form a structure, in the Grecian style, of above 120 feet in length, containing fourteen windows, and a fine open corridore. The depth of the building is about 100 feet, with a back corridore, almost making the whole structure square. It is two stories high, and will have an elegant cottage appearance. The ground floor of the right division of the house contains Buonaparte's apartments. In the centre of this wing is his drawing-room, which, as well as the other apartments for his accommodation, is spacious, being 30 feet in length by a breadth of 20. This proportion runs through the whole. Next is his dining-room with an adjoining library, behind which is a capacious billiard-room. His bed-room, dressing-room and bath, are of course, connected. The left division of the edifice contains spacious and well suited apartments for the Officers of his suite. The rear comprises the servant's and store-rooms. The kitchen is detached from the regular building, and yet perfectly convenient to the dining-room, without communicating any offensive fumes to the principal range of rooms. The hall is plain, and merely furnished with seats. The corridore will furnish a cool and shaded promenade.

The following is a description of the furniture which has been ordered by Government to be provided for this mansion:—

The drawing-room is coloured with various shades of green. The curtains are Pomona green, made of light silk taboret, bordered with full green velvet, and edged with a gold-coloured silken twist or gimp, to correspond. The green silk forms a fine ground for the border, and the style in fitting up the upholstery is new, chaste, and simple; the curtain rings are concealed under a matted gold cornice, enclosing the rod on which they run. The supporters are gilt and carved pacras, and the green velvet folds form into the architecture of the room by falling in straight lines at each side of the windows, where they draw smooth and compact, without interrupting the progress of those two useful but often excluded properties of nature, air and light. The centre table is formed out of one piece of exquisitely veined British oak, polished in the very highest degree of perfection. The pier table is of the same timber and quality, inlaid with a slab of the *verd antique* marble of Mona, from Mr. Bullock's quarry at Anglesea, the only place in which this precious material is now found, and surmounted by a pier-glass, with a frame of buhl and ebony. The chairs in this department correspond with the tables. There are also two Greek sofas with foot-stools; these are peculiarly elegant, being incircled with highly finished or *mulo* ornaments. The carpets are of the Brussels texture, in shades of clivé, brown, and amber: colours finely calculated to harmonize with the tone of decorations in the room. The walls are of light tints of sage green, with beautiful ornamented pannels in Arabesque gold. The colours ascend from the darker shades upon the ground, until they are lost in the cream colours of the cieling. This produces a harmony in the decorations, which is in the highest degree elegant. One of the drawing-room recesses is to be filled up by a piano-fort, and a few tasteful chandeliers and candelebras are occasionally introduced with a pleasing effect.

For the dining room there is provided a neatly finished table, supported by substantial claws and pillars, capable of being divided to suit a company of from six to fourteen. The side-board intended for the imperial plate is pure and simple in its construction and decoration. The wine-cooler is of bronze and rich wood, and shaped after the fashion of the Greek Bacchanalian vases. The chairs are plain. The curtains are of lavender-coloured silk, with a rich black border, relieved by a gold-coloured silk lace and cord. The carpet and walls are shaded with the same colours falling into blues, with a black and brown relief; the latter, of various hues, pervade the room.

The library is fitted up in the Etrusean style, with a number of dwarf bookcases. The curtains are of a new material, composed of cotton, which produces the appearance of fine cloth. The library tackles is particularly elegant, and mechanical ingenuity has been laboriously applied to furnish it with desks and drawers, suited to every convenience of study and accommodation.

The sitting-room is fitted up with several plain cabinets, formed of ebony, inlaid with polished brass; the capets are ethereal blue, intermingled with black.

The bed-room contains a high canopy bedstead; with curtains of fine straw-coloured muslin, and lilac draperies of Persian, the entire edged with a gold-coloured fringe ornament. The Bedstead encloses a curious musquito net, formed of silk weft, embrossed with transparent rich drapery. The dressing-room possesses the usual conveniencies required by taste and comfort. The adjoining bath is marble-lined, and so constructed that it can admit either hot or cold water.

The table services have been provided by Mr. Bullock, from the most eminent manufacturers in the kingdom, and consist of the fairest, though not the most extravagant specimens of British proficiency in the various walks of mechanism and art. There is one breakfast set of ware, one dinner set, two deserts (one of china, the other of glass) one tea, and one for supper. The following are among the principal manufacturers who were employed to assist in providing this extensive and hurried order:

Messrs. Rundle and Bridge, the Plate; Bolton, of Soho, the Plated Goods; Parker and Perry, of Fleet-street, the Glass; Wedgewood, the Ware; Broadwood, the Music; Wormsell and Gott, of Leeds, the Cloth; Stuts, of Derby, the Hosiery; the first Manufacturers of Manchester, the Cotton and Damask; Bennet, of Coleraine, and Richardson of Lisbun, the Irish Linen (of the finest quality.)

The sets of china are selected from different manufacturers throughout the kingdom.

An immense quantity of stationary is also to be sent. The cargo will weigh nearly 500 tons—it will be divided into about 400 packages, and several artisans are to accompany it, for the purpose of fitting up the establishment at its destination.

The proceedings of the French Chambers, with which the Paris Papers are now filled, are altogether contemptible, and unworthy of notice. Under our foreign head, we describe the manner in which *these debates*, if such they may be termed, are carried on. The following is a specimen of the matter, which we extract from the debate on the consideration of the law respecting sedition:—

M. Kergorlay.—"The ideas of stability are important at all times—they are still more so after the evils we have experienced. We ought to think that the House of Bourbon will reign during a long series of ages over France. (*A movement of enthusiasm in the Chamber.*)—Eternity! that is what we should contemplate always. Rome subsisted thousands of years, because she called herself the eternal city. The Government of the Bourbons will be the eternal government." (*Fresh marks of approbation.*)

The President.—"I call the Speaker to the question."

M. Piette.—"My object is to cause the Royal Majesty to be respected, which it is difficult to establish. (*Violent murmurs.*)—It is established in our hearts (*a great number of voices*), and in the hearts of all good Frenchmen. The King's person is sacred,—several attempts against his supreme magistracy is punishable by death,—but without the *project* of law the crime will remain unpunished. I will quote for this purpose the case of the Vicar of St. Nicholas, (*Murmurs and laughter.*)"

This is afair specimen of the oratory of the Chamber of Deputies. In the Peers they do not publish.

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the names of the Speakers, but them as first, second, andthird Speakers.

A letter received from a young Frenchman, at Caen, in Normandy, says, his father has 186 Prussians with their horses quartered upon him!

A curious kind of literary warfare is carrying on between the Editors of *The Morning Chrouicle* and *The Courier*; in which we must candidly admit that the first of these gentlemen appears at present to have the worst of the fray. The *Chronicle* accuses his adversary of being bribed, or rather *instructed*, for we believe that is the fashionable term, to take the part of the Bourbons by the present *of a diamond snuff box* from the King of France. The *Courier*, however, retorts by asserting that the *Chronicle* was *instructed* to take the part of the last Administration *by a place*. Thus these two champions speak of each other.

Chronicle—"In Paris they feebly speak of presents of diamond snuff-boxes to foreign Editors; and we have received an *Impromptu* on the rumour, which is attributed to the pén of the Editor of the *Courier* (late the *Independant*), of whom the *Dictionnaire des Imobiles*, in answer to the *Dictionnaire des Girouettes*, says, that "he has never changed his principles."

The *Chronicle* then gives the *Impromptu*, which is a little French peice of poetry of eight lines, and which the *Courier* thus *freely* translates:—

A SNUFF BOX, rich in diamonds and gold,
(When given by those who sway o'er millions bold)
May from some careless Writers, it is true,
Earn for the Donor a good word or two;
But me, the gaudy gew gaw would not please—
What's in a Box, but Snuff to make one sneeze?
No, no—A more substantial gilt must grace
My efforts. GRENVILLE—give me a good Place.

This, alas, *The Chronicle* Editor did receive under the Grenville Ministry, and thus has laid himself open to the murderous affaults of his potent enemy.

Letter of Prince Bulcher to General Mufflin, in justification of his conduct in removing the pictures and Statues belonging to Prussia:—

"PARIS, OCT. 1815.

SIR,—As my conduct has been publicly animadverted upon, for not having allowed the property plundered from Prussia by a Banditti to remain in the Museum of the Louvre, I have only to remark, that, ably supported by the Illustrious Wellington, I pursued *thieves* who had despoiled many of the nations of Europe of their inestimable Monuments of the Fine Arts; I attacked and dispersed them, and restored to my country the plunder they had unjustly taken, spurning the idea of negociating with the French Commissioners on that subject. They may now thank providence for our not following their base example.

"I am, &c. &c. BLUCHER.

"To General Count Mufflin, Governor of Paris, &c. &c."

There are already in Paris English tradesmen of nearly every description; tailors, bootmakers, saddlers, linen drapers, &c. Several professors of the *fancy* exhibited with good success on Monday last, at Neuilly Races.

There are three vacancies in the Irish Representative peerage, occasioned by the deaths of Lords Callan, Wicklow and Glandore. By the decease of Lord Callan, without issue male, the Barony of Callan has become extinct, being the sixteenth peerage of Ireland which has failed for want of male heirs since the Union in January, 1801, not including peerages which have become extinct in the superior titles, but continued in the inferior ones. This is at the rate of an extinct peerage for every year since the Union.

Really some of our brother journalists seem seriously to believe that *John Bull* can *swallow* any thing, since they gravely state that Bonaparte, amongst whose sins *gluttony* cannot be numbered, everymorning takes for breakfast *a beef or rump steak* (eatables very attainable at sea,) and *two bottles of claret*!!—When will the age of *hoaxing* terminate?

The changes which have taken place in the Spanish Ministry since the death of General Porlier, have by nomeans made any difference in the principles or conduct of that government.

Captains Isherwood and Walker have been dismissed from the Royal Berkshire Militia, for knocking at the doors and ringing of the bells at the houses of many of the inhabitants of Liverpool.

The Cathedral of Waterford has lately been almost destroyed by fire, owing to the carelessness of some workmen who were repairing the edifice. The amount of the damage is estimated at between 10 and 12,000l.

By a new Proclamation in Tuesday night's Gazette, Parliament is summoned for the 17th of January.

The true reason of the new Orders of Council for the Meeting of Parliament on the 17th January, instead of the first of February is that Ministers found they had *outstepped* the bounds allowed by law, which is *eighty* days—instead of which the former proclamation made the term *ninety* days, by which the Members would have lost their *privilege* and been liable to arrest, if it should so happen that any Member of that Honourable Society should be either disinclined or unable to pay his debts.

A great number of officers have been arrested within last week in France, some of them are Generals. I have been told the Colonel who commanded at Bourdeaux and Grouchy, by whom the Duke of Angouleme was made prisoner, have been both arrested and in Paris, where they had arrived secretly.

[*Sup. to the Mad. Gaz.—April 6.*

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